## TEN SHIPS WRECKED.

## Men Saved from Mataafa Tell Thrilling Stories of Suffering.

puluth, Minn., Nov. 29.-Eleven lives lost and ten shipwrecks to-night constitute the net results of the storm of the last two days on Lake Superior. Of the wrecks, those of the steamers Mataafa, Crescent City, Edinborn and Lafayette seem to be total. In addition, the Elwood sank in Duluth harbor, the barge Manila, in tow of the Lafayette, was beached near Two Harbors: the steamer W. B. England and the Bransford were stranded, while the barges Madeira and Constitution are missing.

A fireman of the Lafayette was drowned and the second assistant engineer of the Edinborn was lost, while nine members of the crew of the Matania were frozen to death or drowned. The storm has subsided. The loss to shipping

will probably exceed \$1,000,000.

Duluth, Minn., Nov. 29.-Nine dead, including the entire engine room crew of the boat, is the result of the wreck of the steamer Mataafa. at the mouth of the Duluth ship canal, yesterday

The life saving crew made desperate but futile efforts to get a line to the boat last night. In the presence of thousands of people who watched the scene breathlessly the line was fired over the ship from the cannon three times. Once it caught, and those on the forward end of the boat, where it landed, began to haul it in, but the rocks on the bottom of the canal cut the rope in two.

On the stern end of the Mataafa not a sign of life had been detected since shortly after

When the storm died out somewhat this morning, the life saving crew was able to hit the boat, and the work of bringing the crew ashore began at once. In the forward end of the boat all were safe, but in the stern all had succumbed to the cold and drowned.

In the first boat load seven men were brought to shore, and later eight more,

From these it was learned that not a sign had been heard from the rear end since early in the evening, and the death of all there was

The night on the Mataafa was a fearful one to the living men, while terrible torture must have fallen to the lot of those who died. Members of the crew tell thrilling stories of what they underwent. Three of the rescued men made the trip, in the afternoon, from the rear of the boat forward across the slippery deck, over which great waves rolled and tried to break their hold. Four tried it. A fireman failed and retraced his steps. He is now numbered among the lost. This fireman was three times washed over the side, but held his grip on the rope railing and climbed back, only to be defeated in the end.

The three that made the trip, and who owe their lives to their courage, would rush forward after each wave and then throw themselves on the deck and hang on as another roller came. As they reached the forward part of the boat their comrades there dragged them up on the

The poor fellows on the stern end of the boat had little protection. In the engine house they could find no shelter, for the waves covered the deck to the height of the rail. They finally climbed up under the shelter of the big smokestack, but, wet as they were, and with the biting cold they could not long stand the exposure and were last seen slipping down the ventilators, apparently to find protection, but in all probability going to a death by drowning.

The fifteen men forward first took shelter in the wheelmen's cabin, but the water soon drove them out and they went to the captain's cabin.

them out and they went to the capital's cash. The waves drove in the windows and doors, and all night long, half frozen, they danced about the little cabin trying to keep warm.

Huge bonfires built on the shore to cheer the sailors on the steamer Mataafa afforded a beacon by which the big package freighter, George Gould, from Buffalo and Erie, was able

George Gould, from Bunato and Eric, was also safely to pass the piers last night.

The steel steamer Lafayette and the steel barge Manila went on the rocks on the mainland just north of Encampment Island, nine miles from Two Harbors, last night. The crows of both boats, with the exception of a fireman. of both boats, with the exception of a fireman, were saved. The Lafayette broke in two as soon as she struck the rocks, but the two vessels were so close together that the men from the steamer, except the fireman, were able to jump

steamer, except the fireman, were able to jump to the Manila safely. The fireman slipped and fell into the water.

The Manila was so close to shore that the branches of several trees hung down over the deck. The saliors, taking hold of the branches, pulled themselves to land. They took shelter in fishing huts until relief reached them from Two Harbors to-day.

The steamer William Edenborn is ashore at Solit Rock on the north shore of Lake Superior.

The steamer William Edenborn is ashore at Split Rock, on the north shore of Lake Superior, about twenty-five miles above Two Harbors. Information is very meagre, wires being down, but it is known that the second assistant engineer is drowned. The rest of the crew are believed to have been saved. The vessel is broken in two. Two hours previous to going on the rock she dropped her consort, the Madeira. Nothing is known of the Madeira's fate. The Mariposa, reported last night as having been lost, entered Duluth harbor this morning.

Chicago, Nov. 29.-The big steel barge Madeira, which was in tow of the wrecked steamer Edenborn, has not reached safety, and advices from the head of Lake Superior indicate that the vessel has been lost. The north shore of Lake Superior, however, is more or less desolate, and if the crew had succeeded in reaching shore they would have experienced great suffering in making their way through the deep snow to inhabited places.

## SEEK WOMAN IN JARVIS ASSAULT.

## Statement of Injured Hotel Clerk's Friend

May Help Clear Mystery. There is a deep mystery surrounding the circum stances of the supposed murderous assault on Willlam Jarvis, the day clerk in the Hotel Chelsea, who was found in the doorway of his home, at No 20 West 21st-st., with a fractured skull, as told in The Tribune yesterday. The mystery is all the deeper because Jarvis's friends tried to keep the

case from the knowledge of the authorities.

From all they have learned the police believe that Jarvis was assaulted somewhere in the Tenderloin and was carried to his house and left there. That tobbery was not the cause of his assault is shown by the fact that Manager Park, of the Chelsea, acone fact that Manager Park, of the Chelsea, according to the police, went to Jarvis's room after he had been taken to it and took charge of four diamend rings, a gold watch and about \$150 in cash. According to Sidney Graham, a clerk at the Hotel Maryland, who was a friend of Jarvis, they had dinner together on Monday, and most of their conversation was about a young woman, who is a telephone girl at a hotel where Jarvis once worked. The police believe that the friends of this woman can throw some light on the case, especially upon the events which preceded the supposed assault on Jarvis.

It was said at St. Vincent's Hospital last night that the young man's chances for life were ex-tremely slim.

## T. L. CHADBOURNE GETS DIVORCE. (By Telegraph to The Tribune.)

Chicage, Nov. 29.—Thomas L. Chadbourne, a well known lawyer and club member of New-York, for-merly a well known resident of Chicago, obtained a decree of divorce to-day from Emily Crane Chad-bourne, the youngest daughter of Richard T. Crane, of Chicago, the elevator manufacturer. The husband's cross bill charged desertion.

# MORTGAGE ON CATHEDRAL LIFTED.

Washington, Nov. 29.-Bishop Satterlee will anhounce to-morrow that the mortgage on the Cathedral of Sts. Peter and Paul, in this city, has been lifted. The gift of \$50.000 by a Washington woman was recently announced, the gift being accompahied by a provise that the remainder of the \$55.00 mortgage, with interest, must be raised by Thanks-glving Day. The amount now has been raised, the contributions being mostly from Washington people.

## AGAINST TERMINAL CO.

## Petition Filed for Dissolution of St. Louis Terminal Association.

St. Louis, Nov. 23.—Acting in behalf of the United States government, Federal District Attorney Dyer to-day filed a petition in the United States Circuit Court for an injunction to prevent the Terminal Railroad Association of St. Louis from continuing alleged violation of the federal laws. The allegations are made that the Terminal Railroad Associ ation has destroyed trade and commerce and worked incalculable injury to the shipping interests of the Mississippi Valley, and its dissolution is

The defendants in the suit are:

The defendants in the suit are:

The Terminal Railroad Association of St. Louis, St. Louis Merchants' Bridge Terminal Railway Company, St. Louis Merchants' Bridge Company, St. Louis & Ferry Company, St. Louis Bridge Company, Wiggins & Ferry Company, St. Louis and San Francisco Railway Company, St. Louis and San Francisco Railway Company, St. Louis and San Francisco Railway Company, St. Louis and Alton Railroad Company, Baitimore and Ohio Southwestern Railroad Company, Illinois Central Railroad Company, St. Louis, Iron Mountain and Southern Railway Company; Chicago, Burlington and Quincy Railway Company; Chicago, Burlington and Quincy Railway Company; Chicago, Burlington and Quincy Railway Company, Chicago, Rock Island and Facific Railway Company, Chicago, Rock Island and Pacific Railway Company, Chicago, Rock Island and Pacific Railway Company, Central Trust Company of New-York, A. A. Allen, S. M. Felton, A. J. Davidson, W. M. Green, J. T. Harahan, C. S. Clark, H. Miller, Benjamin McKean, Joseph Ramsey, George E. Evans, C. E. Schaff, T. C. Powell, J. F. Stevens, A. G. Cochran, W. S. McChesney, Julius Walsh, V. W. Fisher and S. D. Webster

## STAGE SWEPT BY FIRE.

## Blaze at Grand Opera House Confined to Scenes and Wings.

The Grand Opera House, at 23d-st. and 8thave., was in danger of demolition yesterday morning, when a fire started in a pile of rubbish and refuse on the left side of the stage. Before it was extinguished the damage reached \$5,000.

Simon Singleton, the superintendent of the building, discovered the smoke, and turned in an alarm. Before the arrival of the Fire De-partment the automatic sprinkling apparatus was started, and to this is due the saving of the started, and to this is due the saving of the building, according to the firemen. Much damage was done to the rigging loft and to the gridiron, while many of the borders and drops used by "The Prodigal Son" company, playing there this week, were burned. No damage whatever was done to the auditorium, though the looks was floaded by a base which burner.

ever was done to the auditorium, though the lobby was flooded by a hose which burst. The Grand Opera House was built in the early '60's as the headquarters for the Eric Railroad, and occupied by that company as such. In 1867 it was remodelled into a theatre, and in January, 1869, was opened with an Italian opera company. For some time Jim Fisk was the proprietor, and manager of the house. It is announced that performances will be given as usual to-day, both matines and evening.

## ON HOSPITAL CHARGES.

## Representatives of New-York Dispensaries Heard at Albany.

Albany, Nov. 29 .- Deputy Attorney General Graham to-day gave a hearing to representatives of the East Side Dispensary and the New-York Eye and Ear Clinic, of New-York, on charges preferred by the State Board of Charfties.

The board charges financial irregularities prior to 1902, and since that time faults of equipment and management.

The Attorney General has been asked to per mit the presentation of the matter to the Supreme Court, but has reserved decision so as to give the hospital management opportunity to correct alleged abuses and avoid a court ac-

## FIGHTING FOR STATEHOOD.

## Strong Effort to Secure Admission of New-Mexico and Arizona.

Washington, Nov. 29.—The strongest effort yet made in the direction of securing the admission of New-Mexico and Arizona as a State is under way. and the statehood advocates propose that nothing shall be left undone that will induce favorable action by Congress. Enormous petitions will be presented in both houses with all the signatures that can be obtained. Senator Beveridge, chairman of the Senate Committee on Territories, will introduce and press the Joint Statehood bill as early as pos-sible in order to get it out of the way of other im-portant legislative business. Friends of the moveportant legislative business. Friends of the move-ment express the belief that the bill which came so near being passed at the last session providing for the admission of Oklahoma and Indian Territory as one State and New-Mexico and Arizona as another is likely to receive favorable consideration early in the session

## BEQUESTS TO JEWISH CHARITIES.

## Substantial Legacies Left by Emanuel Water, of San Francisco.

Under the will of Emanuel Water, of San Fran isco, filed yesterday with the Surrogate in this city by Kunzman & Frankenheimer, the Jewish Charitable Corporations of New-York are made a beneficiary to the amount of \$25,000, while other charitable organizations and institutions receive in

The will of Mr. Water, dated June 10, 1904, and executed at the American consulate at Frankforton-the-Main, disposes of legacles amounting to \$55,000. The "needy next of kin" of the deceased are also liberally remembered in the will.

The complete list of bequests made by Mr. Water The complete list of bequests made by Mr. Water:
The Jewish Charitable Corporations of Nework, \$55,000; the Jewish Charitable Corporations of
In Francisco, \$25,000; non-sectarian charitable correations in New-York and San Francisco, \$5,000;
In beneficiaries under the latter clause are left to
the discretion of the executor; poor of Reckendorf,
avaria. Mr. Water's native town, 6,000 marks;
squests of \$5,000, \$50,000, \$30,000 and \$5,000 to broths and family in this country and Europe; to the
useum of Art. San Francisco, \$50,000, art and
ories collections. The residue is given to the
recutors and trustees in trust, the income from
high is to go to support and in aid of "needy
ext of kin."

next of kin.

Emanuel Water was a member of the firm of
Em N. & E. Water, carpet manufacturers, of San
B. N. & E. Water & Co., carpet manufacturers, of

# WABASH LINK PROJECTED.

(By Telegraph to The Tribune.)
Washington, Penn., Nov. 29.—George J. Gould is
to build a new and important link of the Wabash Railroad in Western Pennsylvania. The proposed road will be about forty miles long, and will extend from Bishop Station, on the present line of the Wabash, to Waynesburg, in Greene County. The new division will open up the rich coal fields of Greene County, and will be a most important link to the Wabash. UNDERWRITE \$8,000,000 STEEL BONDS.

#### Harvey Fisk & Sons have underwritten \$8,000,000 of the 5 per cent first mortgage extension bonds of

the Bethlehem Steel Company at a price said to be 92½. The firm has an option for underwriting \$1,000,000 more of the bonds. The proceeds of the issue will be used for improvements and extension of plants. The bonds are secured by first mortgage on property recently acquired at Bethlehem. SOUTHERN BELL STOCK INCREASE.

A special meeting of the stockholders of the Southern Bell Telephone and Telegraph Company has been called for December 13. A proposition will be laid before them for increasing the capital stock of the company from \$1,000,000 to \$3,000,000, it is understood. Many small telephone lines in that is understood. Many small receptions lines in that territory have been taken over recently and new ones built and existing lines extended. No definite information could be obtained yesterday, but it is supposed that the increase in capital is intended to be used for financing those operations.

#### RE-ELECT RETIRING OFFICERS. The directors of the Colorado and Southern Rail-



BUILDING AT NO. 447 WEST 14TH-ST., WRECKED BY VANDALS

# DROP DERRICK TO CELLAR. JEWS HERE 250 YEARS.

# IRATE STRIKERS' TRICK.

## Damage to Post & McCord Property Laid to Ironworkers.

The striking ironworkers began retallatory measures against Post & McCord yesterday for trying to break the strike which was called here to bring the American Bridge Company to terms in Mc-Keesport, Penn. The strikers tried to bring down a string of three derricks on the American Can Company's new building, running through from 14th to 15th sts., between 9th and 10th aves. They succeeded in dropping into the callar one fifteen-ton derrick, which brought a 24-inch fron beam with it in its fall.

Post & McCord advertised all last week for ironworkers to start in this week on the Can Company's building. On Monday they had a walting list of eighty odd men, of whom they put about fifteen to work. They sent the rest to the Altman Building, at 5th-ave. and 34th-st. Everything went smoothly on Monday and Tuesday until rain stopped work. There were several Pinkerton guards and a number of police reserves. Three men with two dogs guarded the place at night. One of the men had been in the employ of the firm for a year, but the others were newcomers. Post & McCord are of the opinion now that the strikers were able to buy up the whole lot. Thre were two fifteen ton derricks at the build-

ing, one in the excavation on the lath-st, side and the other on the seventh floor on the 14th-st, side. Besides this, there was a finnywink on the seventh floor on the 15th-st. end of the completed structure, and another jinnywink that had been hoisted into position on the third floor of the unfinished work on the lath-st, side. The big derrick in the excavation and the two jinnywinks were coupled up. These were the three that the strikers wanted to Some time Tuesday night, while the rain was

coming down in bucketfuls, the strikers went around to the 15th-st, side of the work, and hamnered and pounded away at the big derrick until they had two of the guy ropes cast off and a third rendy to slip a bolt. Then they climbed up into the building and made their way to the seventh floor by the stairs, conveniently finished, and hammered around there until they had chipped a couple of guy ropes in two and cast off various others. All this time the three watchmen and two dogs sat around a fire in the middle of the main floor, with their backs carefully turned toward 15th-st., and told each other about how the bosses used to provide feather beds and eiderdown quilts for the night watchmen. The strikers got their work done on the top floor,

as they supposed, and came down to the third annex, where they got out on the skeleton' and put a cable around the jinnywink there. This the purpose of the men being to give a couple of heaves, slip the bolt in the guy rope of the big derrick, and see the whole thing come down at once. But it so happened that, in the dark and wet, they had overlooked a single wire cable on the top floor that held the two hand derricks in The result was that they braced their feet on the slippery boards and heaved until 5 o'clock in the morning, and the derricks still stood. By that time they were getting pretty tired, and the earliest of the workers were beginning to turn out for their day's toll. It was dangerous to linger, so they let the jinnywinks stand and slipped the bolt in the big derick's guy ropes. There was an instant of suspense, and then the great 70-foot Oregon pine stick, with its almost equally large boom, went crashing through a 24-inch fron beam that

had just been placed in position on the third floor. Even the watchmen felt it incumbent upon them to wake up, but of course they could see no one when they finally made their careful and timorous way to the rear of the building. The second finnywink hung suspended where the third floor skeleton had been, and the big derrick, with the boom split, lay across the first floor beams. There was only about two hundred dollars' worth of damage done, but by the time the derrick has been repaired and a new beam secured to take the place of the broken one, a week will have ben lost on

Now that it is all over, the strikers declare that

the job.

Now that it is all over, the strikers declare that they had nothing to do with the job, but it was noticed yesterday that they were not wearing mounting for the fallen derrick. Nevertheless, Post & McCord say that hereafter at night Pinkerton men will be as thick around their jobs as leaves in the autumn woods.

This fight of the fromworkers against Post & McCord may bring on a national fight and throw 20,000 fromworkers out of their places just at the beginning of a long cold winter, to say nothing of the 100,000 or more men of other trades who will find themselves with their work gone because the iron workers will not go ahead and put up their part of the structures. The Building Trades Employers' Association has made common cause with Post & McCord, and appointed a special strike committee, with power to spen nagencies for the employment of strike breakers. This has strained the situation to the limit, and all that is needed to make the strike general is an order for the iron-workers to abandon all work, in this and other cities, contracted for by members of the employers association.

President Frank M. Ryan of the International Union of Bridge Builders and Structural Iron Workers has hestisted however, to take this radical action because of the large number of men who would be thrown out of work thereby. He says that Post & McCord have not been able yet to get men enough to man one job, and the hold front of the Employers' Association is only a "bluff" He does not feel safe, though, in going home to Cleveland for Tranksgiving with the officers of the inchesion in this family, but will stay here to advise with the oral leaders. He was quite busy, yesterday, consulting with the officers of the inchesion and unions of the Employers' Association and unions of the building trades, on April 22 last, and, hecause of the this only as individuals. Post & McCord was shown treating the ironworkers in the light on behalf of Post & McCord was shown yesterday by the fact that James Farley, the strike-breaker,

way Company re-elected the retiring officers yesterday. The monthly statements showed large earnings, but it is understood that no action will be taken as to paying dividends on the first preferred stock until next March. The last dividend was paid in April, 1999.

JAPANESE LEGATIONS ELEVATED.

Toklo, Nov. 29.—It has formally been decided to elevate the Japanese legations in London, Washtorton, Paris, Berlin and St. Petersburg to the rank of embassies. Sield Marshal Oyama leaves Port Dainy to-morrow for Jupan. General Linevitch is reported to be still at Kungchu Paus.

and their hardships and successes up to the present day. He said:

"Few greater calamities," says Lecky, "can befall a nation than to cut herself off, as France did in her great revolution, from all vital connection with her own past." Here in this historical hall, dedicated by that great commoner, James Otis, as "the cradie of liberty," where were held those town meetings throbbing with the nascent principles of democracy, and where, a decade later, Samuel Adams and Joseph Warren first organized resistance to arbitrary government, it is most fitting and proper to celebrate an historical event insignificant in itself, yet whose threads, dyed in the blood of martyrs for soul liberty under the Inquisition in Spain and Portugal, find a fitting place in the composite fabric of our continent's history and in the development of, our civil and religious liberties. The historian of the persecution of the Jews, Dr. Kayserling, says: "Where the history of the Jews in Spain ends their history in America begins; the inquisition is the last chapter of the confessors of Judaism on the Pyrenean Peninsula and its first chapter on the continent of the Western Hemisphere." The expulsion of the Jews from Spain and Portugal and the discovery of America are linked together not only as contemporaneous events, but also in some important contributory relations. Emilio Castelar, in his history, of Columbus, says that as soon as Luis Santangel, the controller general of Aragon, "one of those antique Jews who have so greatly helped to enlighten the Christian world," heard of the dismissal of Columbus he prevailed upon the Queen to order his return, and when six complained of the emptiness of the Castilan treas-

on the Queen to order his return, and when she plained of the emptiness of the Castillan treas-Santangel assured her majesty of the faurish-state of the Aragonese finances, doubtless, says historian, because of the revenues derived from confiscation of the property of the expelled its. From the archives of Simancas, which are preserved at Seville, it is clear that Santangel, on the historian has named the Beaconsiof his time, and whose uncle of the same name other kingmen died at the stake in Saragossa. 5. From the archives of Simancas, wanch are preserved at Seville, it is clear that Santangel, m the historian has named the Beacons-of his time, and whose uncle of the same name other kinsmen died at the stake in Saragossa.

eld of his time, and whose unde of the same hade of the kinsmen died at the stake in Saragossa, of only was instrumental in connection with Juan abrera, also of Jewish lineage, in successfully introposing on behalf of Columbus, but it is proven eyond question that he advanced the money that uade the voyage of discovery possible out of his ersonal belongings. Furthermore, the first and he second letters of Columbus narrating the facts his great discoveries were addressed to Santanel and his brother-in-law, also a Marrano, or select Jew, Gabriel Sanches.

In order to obtain the crews to man the caravels of Columbus it was necessary to throw open the focus of the prisons of Palos and other seaports. Within their dungeon walls were found many memors of the hunted and expelled race, and it is not apprising that to such men the dangers of the unnown seas would be an attractive escape from their piliable fate. It is known that the interpreter, he surgeon and the physician of the fleet, besides weral sallors who were with Columbus on his first oyage, were Jews. Castelar says: "It chanced hat one of the last vossels transporting into exfle

whose creation should be leaved to the afforded to the quickening principle of human liberty and a temple reared to the God of enfranchised and redeemed conscience. The accursed spirit of reaction was wreaking one of lis stupendous and futile crimes in that very hour when the genius of liberty was searching the waves for the land that must needs arise to offer an unstained abode for the ideals of progress.

Among the earliest, and certainly the most enlightened, colonists who came to this continent, to South America and to the islands in the Atlantic were many Jews who left Spain and Portugal in order to escape the rack and the stake of the merciless bloodhounds of the Holy Office. The number of the children and grandchildren of those Jews who had been burned and condemned by the Inquisition, and who settled on the American continent shortly after the discovery, was so large that Queen Johanna considered it necessary, in 1511, to take measures against them.

In 1629, when the Dutch West India Company was formed, Jews became influential stockholders and subsequently directors therein, and in 1654, when the Dutch colony of Brazil came under Portuguese control, many thousand Jews had again to the and seek a new place of refuge. In September of that year twenty-three of these fugitives arrived at New-Amsterdam. They did not receive a hearty welcome by the not overamiable Dutch Governor. Peter Suryvesant, whose conception of our future metropolis was to make it a comfortable little Dutch village, with a monopoly of fur trade with the Indians. When six months later, the Governor. overnor. Peter Ship yesaht, whose considerable or future metropolis was to make it a comfortable title Dutch village, with a monopoly of fur trade ith the Indians. When six months later, the Governor endeavored to expel the newcomers he was primanded by the directors of the company in olland, and instructed that the right of the Jews live unmolested within the colony was unrewedly granted, because to prohibit them "would supreasonable and unfair, especially because of unreasonable case they had sustained in the united the property of Brazil and because of the large amount capital they had invested in the shares of the impany."

the considerable loss they had sustained in the capture of Brazil and because of the large amount of capital they had invested in the shares of the company."

This is the beginning of the first Jewish settlement within the limits of the United States. The ment within the limits of the United States. The ment within the limits of the United States. The Soft hanniversary we are commemorating to night. The same year, 1855, through the persistent efforts of Mennsseh Ben Israel, through the kindly favor of the tolerant Oliver Cromwell, the Jews regained admission into Great Britain, from which country they had been expelled in 1299 under Edward I. It should be here noted that one of the foremost advocates for the readmission of the Jews in Great Britain was Roger Williams, that immortal pioneer of soul liberty, the first true type of an American freeman, who was then in London to obtain a new charter uniting the several Rhode Island towns, and to secure and safeguard those inestimable blessings to which he consecrated his life, under which "all men may walk as their conscience persuades them, every one in the name of his God." Three and a half decades before the St. Cratrina brought the little band of hunted and despoiled fugitives from Brazil to our shores another little bark had ploushed its way in midwinter through the stormy ocean, wafted by the airs of Heaven to you bleak coast. There she landed her little crew of refugees—men, women and children—on Plymouth Rock, that stepping stone to the temple of our liberties, whose capstone, bathed in the blood of their descendants, was placed two hundred and fifty years later by the hands of the immortal liberator. Abraham Lincoln. They were purists, without priests or priestly orders, separated from the national church, but at one with their God and drawing their inspiration directly from the Bible; not the catechism of Archibshop Laud, but from the open Bible of Moses and Luther. They were in all a hundred souls, whom two hundred years of struggle for freedom had prepa the Mosaic code and the Hebrew commonwealth were living realities, so intense was their interest, so earnest was their religious life. No architect drew his plans with more fidelity of purpose to reconstruct a building after an ancient model than the Puritans study this Biblical code and the Hebraic form of government which they endeavored to apply literally to their new Cannan. Elsewhere I have dwelt in detail upon the Hebraic mortar that comented the foundations of our American democracy, and how through the windows of the Puritan churches the new West looked back to the old East.

It was only a few years after their first settle-

# ment in New-Tork that several of the fugitives and others who had arrived from across the seas settled in Newport, where they were hospitably received in consonance with the spirit of the colony's founder, Roger Williams, These early Puritans, austere in manner and with a church polity exacting and harrow, calling no man master, and with a deep sense of equality before God, it was but a step to equality among one another, thus building up their civil state upon a purely religious, democratic foundation. As Lecky says: "It is at east an historical fact, that in the great majority of instances the early Protestant detenders of civil berty derived their political principles chiefly from

Ay, call it holy ground.

The soil where first they trod.

They have left unstained what there they found—
Freedom to worship God.

## JEWS AS NATIONAL PIONEERS.

## Their Place in History of the Country Told to University Students.

Morris Loeb, professor of chemistry in New-York University, addressed the students yesterday morn-ing after the chapel services on the part the He-brew race has borne in the history of this country. Dr. Loeb said that his remarks were inspired by the nearness of the celebration, to-day, of the 250th anniversary of the landing of Jews at New-Amsterdam. He mentioned first the fact that three Jews were

ourned at the stake in the City of Mexico thirtythree years before the Pilgrim Fathers sailed in the Mayflower, Francis Salvedor, he said, was a prominent member of the first provincial assembly of South Carolina after the Revolution, and Hyman Shefftel was the chairman of the Charleston Com-mittee of Public Safety which arranged for the lefence of that city against the British.

Three members of Washington's staff were Jews.

olonels Francks and Nones and Major Robert Morris was assisted in his financial meas-

Robert Morris was assisted in his financial measures by Hyman Solomon.

In the Civil War there fought on both sides 7,800 Jews, out of a total in the country of 150,000. Commodore Urlah Levy was ranking flag officer of the navy at the itme of his death, and, said Dr. Loeb, the abolition of corporal punishment in the navy must be attributed to him.

In the fields of peace Jews have figured largely in the educational work of New-York City. In art, according to Dr. Loeb, the generosity of Julius Halgarten and Miss Lazarus has enabled many students to complete their courses, while all of the great musical organizations, like the Symphony orchestras, were founded by Jewish brains and Jewish money. In medical education Dr. Jacoby Jewish money. In medical education of readlattics by In medical education Dr. Jacoby tion of the study of pediatrics by

## THE PLACE OF CONFERENCE. Since Algerias has been definitely chosen as the

the Spanish papers have shown a great satisfaction at that decision and have published many articles depicting the place, its surroundings, etc. "Al-geciras," they said, "possesses all the conditions which might be desired by the conference peoplemild climate, perfect tranquillity, proximity Morocco, and, moreover, what is not common in Spain, all the modern comforts. Some papers have assumed that it would not be possible to lodge one's self in Algeciras. This is absolutely false. Algeciras itself is but a great village of about twelve thousand inhabitants, but the proximity of Cibraltar has led to the building of two ery fine hotels." From a picturesque standpoint, Algeciras is ad-

mirably situated on the west side of the bay of which Gibraltar forms the eastern side. The two boats which start from the "New Pier" in Gibraitar make the journey to Algedras in about half an hour. In front stands the denuded sphinx of Gibraltar, and on the south the mountains of the Moorish coast, which, from the middle of the bay, seem to be so near. While Gibraltar, now a free port, is the calling point for many vessels, and still more smugglers, whose trade is favored and made much easier by the presence of 30,000 workmen living in the free zone between Gibraltar and Algedras, the latter is deserted. While every and Algeciras, the latter is deserted, day two boats start from Gibraltar for Tangler, no service exists between Algeciras and Tangler, excepting a steamer which calls there once every formight, before going to Gibraltar. The town would be nearly dead if it were not the terminal point of the English railroad, which goes to Bobadilla, where it meets the Seville, Malaga, Granada and other lines. The railroad brings to Algeciras the crop of those admirable forests of cork oaks in all that part of Andalusia, the greenest and meet pleturesque of all. From Algeciras to Ronda the pleturesque of all. From Algeciras to Ronda the pleturesque of all. From Algeciras every-ining scenery is ravishing. Around Algeciras every-ining scenery is ravishing and algerias every-ining scenery is ravishing and algerias every-ining scenery is ravishing and algerias every-ining scenery is ravishing around algerias to Ronda the Moors. Some of their works, like aqueducts, for instance, have been allowed to go to utter destruction; so that at Algeciras now water is sold at the rate of three cents for a demijohn of fifteen quarts. The city is provided, indeed, with electric light, but as the municipality is never prompt in paying its bills, the lighting of the city is rather intermittent. Quite recently Algeciras remained for a whole month without light, but this was to the great satisfaction of the inhabitants, for it facilitated the smuggling business with the zone and Gibraltar. day two boats start from Gibraltar for Tangler, no

## THE FIRST STRIKE IN TURKEY.

When the preparation for a naval demonstratio were known at Constantipopie the official and offi-cious newspapers reiterated more vigorously than ever their usual complaint that Turkey and its government are constantly calumniated in Europe They repeated that Europeans, thanks to a delib erate system of disparagement, refused to recognize the progress which Turkey daily makes in the way of civilization. Still, there is just now a progress realized, but the Ottoman papers and apologists have not mentioned or boasted about it. For the first time a labor strike has occurred in the Turkish empire, even at the very gates of Constantinople itself. The workmen of five tanneries and leath er dressing establishments at Makrikeny, a subur-ban village of the capital, on the shore of the ban village of the capital, on the shore of the Marmora Sea, have struck, demanding an increase of wages and a shortening of the hours of work. The leader and some of his comrades have been arrested, but despite these rigorous measures and those threatened the workmen will not resume work until their demands shall be granted and their imprisoned companions set at liberty. It is noticeable and significant that the Turkish workmen make common cause with the Christians. Of course, the authorities will finally win in the fight; but this strike is a symptomatic indication of the discontent which exists among the laboring classes of the Ottoman empire, whose misery is excessive.

Gainesville, Ga., Nov. 29.—"Granny" Doggins is dead. She was said to be 123 years old. She was

SHOOTS AT TWO MEN IN 1ST-AVE.

Wild Pistol Play Results in Shooter Being Arrested and Taken to Hospital.

After causing wild excitement in upper 1st-ave for nearly half an hour last night, shooting right and left and yelling like a madman, a man who 22d-st. station so badyly bruised and beaten that he was afterward taken to Bellevue Hospital. Part of a mob of men who had yelled at him him a severe beating.

chamber was emptied, then he reloaded and began again. One of the bullets pierced the sleeve of Miss Jennie Wagner, of No. 43 1st.ave., but did not finite her. The two men at whom he shot went to the police station and made a charge against him. They said they were Timothy B. Sullivan, of No. 231 East 25th-st.

## JAPANESE LOAN OVERSUBSCRIBED.

Kuhn, Loch & Co. announced yesterday that the he closed at night. The New-York participation \$16,250,000 was heavily oversubscribed. In making the allotments efforts will be made to favor in-vestors. For out-of-town subscribers the lists will be held open until Friday evening.

#### JOSEPH A. COZZINO DEAD. Joseph A. Cozzino, for thirty-three years the sec

retary and a large stockholder of the J. M. Horton Ice Cream Company, died on Tuesday morning from pneumonia. He was attacked by the disease last Friday evening while on his way to Boston West 33d-st., at once. He was born in this city fifty-nine years ago and received his education in the public schools. For several years he was a banded, two years ago, he went to St. Thomas's church. He was a patron of the Metropolitan Museum of Art, and an active member of the Republican Club. He leaves no children. The funeral will be held on Friday morning at 11 o'clock in St. Thomas's Church. The burial will be in Woodlawn Cemetery. TAKING YOURSELF SERIOUSLY.

### Never has mediocrity been so triumphantly suc-

urselves so seriously. Never before has it atained such a high level of excellence; and if. for hat reason, we miss those grand and lonely peaks that represent the supreme glory of the past, we an at least cheer ourselves by the comfortable

can at least cheer ourselves by the comfortable reflection that we are each a glorious little peak. That heing conceded, it goes without saying that, occupied as we are with ourselves, we really have too much to do to bether about the greatness of our friends. In the past the great man was surrounded by a band of ardent worshippers, who circled about him and frumpeted forth his praise. In these degenerate days, if there is a great man, he is not usually surrounded by satellites, for the satellites are practically employed circling about themselves. So the great man girds up his loins and wisely proclams his own greatness.

Then, too, it is a bother to chant another man's praises, if you are quite convinced—and you are probably right—that he is no create than you are

praises it you are quite convinced—and you are probably right—that he is no greater than you are; so you abstain from the folly of it and devote all your energies to blowing your own little trumper with seraphic vigor. In the past the little bands of ardent worshippers were quite disinterested, a merit to which the occasional worshipper of the present cannot always lay claim. Our modern attitude is one of do bt, and so, when we hear a pean of praise, we close one eye, and ask, "Why?" The fact is, we decline to take any one else seriously, but we make up for that by taking ourselves with redoubled seriousness. In previous ages there were no newspapers which took upon themselves the role of Fame, posing aloft a laurel wreath ready to drop on the head of the best advertised genius. In those blissful days, so little appreciated now, when the world could netther read nor write, hero worship was so popular that the lauded one found it unnecessary to take himself too seriously, for others kindly did it for him.

This is undoubtedly an age of emphasis and capitals. If you do not see the capitals in print you are sure to see them in the attitude. Woman millionaire, poet, statesman, composer, dramatist, novelist, artist—to mention only a few—may not be spelled with a capital, but I venture to say that no one can ever have the honor of meeting any of these worthy people without recognizing the capital in their haughty intercourse with their fellow men.—(Mrs. John Line in The Fortnightly Review.

## JUDGMENTS.

ame being that of the debtor: Adler, Sigmund Theodore F. Sayre.

Austin David Ulysses H. Ratch.

Attamasio, Saivatore—Tennis S. Williamson; costs

Ruffect, Harry A.—R. & G. Typewriter Company.

Barnes, Frederick E. Jacob Rorman.

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bach Summoned)—Pauline Aner Freeland, William Maude E. Molloy. Flagg, John F. William Hawley and another. Fisher Harry C. Associated Merchanis of New York.

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May, Agron Rose Brown.
Miller, Charles P. Sellan Neuhof.
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Martin, Edgar H. (not summoned) Associated Merchants of New York.
Muller, Charles (not summoned), and Henry C—Hugh Hill et al.
Nussbaum, Louis—Nathan Tolk.
Nothelfer, Peter Schwarzschild & Sulzberger Company

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